

Aspendale (Charles Numbers House)
On Route 300 (Clayton Road), about
one mile southwest of Kenton and
seven miles southwest of Smyrna
Kenton Vicinity
Kent County
Delaware

HABS No. DEL-143

HABS
DEL
1-KENT. V.
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PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

ADDENDUM
FOLLOWS...

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Eastern Office, Division of Design and Construction
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania

ASPENDALE (CHARLES NUMBERS HOUSE) 1-KENT.V
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Location: On Route 300 (Clayton Road), about one mile southwest of Kenton and seven miles southwest of Smyrna, Kenton Vicinity, Kent County, Delaware

Present Owner and Occupant: Donald V. L. Downs

Brief Statement of Significance: Built in 1771-1773, this house has carefully preserved many representative features with unusually little alteration.

Reference: Dorothy and Richard Pratt, A Guide to Early American Homes--South (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1956), page 55.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Aspendale was built by Charles Numbers; started in 1771 and finished in 1773. Nearby is the old "brick hole" (now a small marshy pond) whence was dug the clay for the bricks to be used for the three-bay, two-story-and-attic house of Georgian quality. Apart from plan, it might be classified as restrained Middle Georgian with some Early Georgian elements, and a venture or two into the future.

The Flemish-bond brickwork of the south and north fronts is of admirable quality, and it is worth noting that two courses of moulded bricks cap the water table instead of the more usual single course. A belt course, five bricks in width with the three middle courses recessed, imparts effective accent to the south and north fronts.

By way of contrast, the east and west ends of the house, with their twin chimneys coupled by short curtain walls, are stuccoed. When the house was completed in 1773, the ridge of the roof was slightly flattened, covered with lead, made into a deck between the pairs of chimneys, and enclosed with a balustrade. During the Revolutionary War, the lead was required for bullets. The balustrade was then removed, and the shingled roof given its present form.

The one-story-and-attic frame wing, at the west end,

is a good instance of the frequent Delaware habit of having a frame wing on axis with the main body of the house. It is older than the rest of the house ---- just how much it is impossible to say, but the particulars of construction indicate that it was already standing when the brick structure was erected. It is certainly of much earlier type ---- the one room, fireplace and winding-stair type, only, in this case, instead of a winding stair, a ladder gave access to the big chamber above. The previous presence of the wing may, perhaps, have determined the plan of the 1771 building.

When Charles Numbers built his house, he adopted the "Quaker plan" William Penn had advocated in 1684. Georgian methods were confined to the exterior and to the appointments of the interior. The parlour was the one big room; the partition "near the middle" divided "one end of the house into two small Rooms," the hall and the study (formerly a dining-room). The frame wing was the "added" room and became the kitchen. Aspendale affords the best instance in Delaware of what can be unquestionably identified as the "Quaker plan."

As to the appointments of the interior, the whole east or fireplace side of the parlour is handsomely paneled, with china cupboards in the same manner, and a robust wooden cornice. There is the same admirable paneling upstairs.

So much for the Georgian interior dressing of a "Quaker plan" house ---- the woodwork, most of it, of far earlier pattern than the actual date of the house. In all likelihood, the joiner employed had learned his trade under his grandfather and was loath to give up time-honoured practices. Instances of the same thing occur in plenty of other houses.

Aspendale is one of the comparatively small number of old Delaware houses that have never passed from possession by the families of the original builders, and have been continuously lived-in by them. The present owner is the great-great-grandson of the builder. The house Charles Numbers built in 1771 has, therefore, escaped such

maltreatment as changes in ownership so often caused, and likewise the neglect and abuse incident to absentee landlordism.

The various dependencies, farm buildings and old lanes and divisions between the fields have never been changed, and although there have been renewals and additions about the barn, Aspendale and its plantation surroundings are virtually the same as when Charles Numbers finished his brick house in 1773. The place is a living example of a prosperous Kent County farmstead in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

Prepared by Harold Donaldson Eberlein
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
June 1960

Addendum to
Aspendale
State Route 300
Kenton vicinity
Kent County
Delaware

HABS No. DE-143

HABS
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PHOTOGRAPHS

MEASURED DRAWINGS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

ADDENDUM
FOLLOWS

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ASPENDALE

DE-143

HABS
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Location: North side of Delaware State Route 300, approximately 1.3 miles west of its intersection with State Route 11 in Kenton, Kenton vicinity, Kent County, Delaware.

USGS Kenton Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator
Coordinates: 18.440680.4340300.

Present Owner
and Occupant: Donald V. L. Downs

Present Use: Residence

Significance: Built between 1771 and 1773, Aspendale is a notable example of eighteenth-century plantation architecture. With the exception of modern conveniences, very few alterations have been made in the building. Aspendale represents a modification of the Penn or Quaker plan: the interior arrangement follows the plan but the dimensions are larger than those recommended by William Penn.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1771-1773. Above the two main entrances are the dates "C-N 1771" and "I-S 1773," which indicate the beginning and completion of the house. In 1771 John Numbers' assessment was increased to 45; in 1770 it had been 15; this is probably indicative of the building activity.
2. Architect: None known.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The following chain of title traces that part of the tract known as Jones's Pasture on which the Aspendale house stands.

1767 Ebtharp's personal estate and the plantation on which he resided were bequeathed to his wife, Elizabeth, with the proviso that she allow the premises then in the possession of John Numbers, Ebtharp's stepson, to remain undisturbed. After the death of Elizabeth Ebtharp the estate was to go to John Numbers. This included the plantation on which Ebtharp dwelt and the plantation on which John Numbers then resided. (K. C. Will Book L-1, pp. 34-35).

- 1775 John Numbers died intestate, leaving as heirs his widow, Mary, and children, William, Mary, Rhoda, Elizabeth, and Charles. (K. C. Assessment Lists; K. C. Guardians Accounts; K. C. Orphans Court Book F-1, p. 130).
- 1782 Division of estate of John Numbers. The mansion house was included in the portion allotted to Mary Numbers as the widow's dower. (K. C. Guardians Accounts).
- 1802 1 April. Charles Numbers, as the administrator of the estates of John Numbers and Mary Numbers, sold part of the widow's dower to pay the debts of the estates. Ten acres of clear land and the mansion house were sold at public vendue on 20 March 1802 to Elizabeth Numbers for £450 by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court issued on 11 December 1801. (K. C. Guardians Accounts; K. C. Orphans Court Book F-1, pp. 65, 68).
- 1804 16 August. Petition of George Cummins, purchaser under William Numbers, one of the sons and heirs of John Numbers, to appoint five freeholders to view and divide the real estate of John Numbers. (K. C. Guardians Accounts; K. C. Orphans Court Book F-1, p. 151).
- 1805 25 April. Survey and division of the land of Mary Numbers, deceased. The ten acres of clear land containing the brick house and fifty acres of woodland previously sold by Charles Numbers to Elizabeth Numbers were laid off in this survey by Jacob Stout. (K. C. Orphans Court Book F-1, pp. 188-190).
- 1808 9 January. Will of Elizabeth Numbers proved. The mansion dwelling house and ten acres on which she resided were bequeathed to her brother, Charles Numbers, for the term of his natural life. After his death it was to go to Mark Lewis, the son of her sister, Rhoda (Numbers) Lewis. If he died without issue, it would then go to Mary Lewis, the daughter of Rhoda Lewis. (K. C. Will Book O-1, pp. 175-176).
- 1824 4 December. Deed of release. Charles Numbers granted the property bequeathed to him by Elizabeth Numbers to Mark Lewis and Benjamin Graham and Mary, his wife (formerly Mary Lewis) for \$1, with the agreement that they would convey to him in fee simple one half part of the house and ten acres mentioned in the will of Elizabeth Numbers. (K. C. Deed Book Y-2, pp. 53-54).
- 1824 4 December. Mark Lewis and Benjamin Graham and Mary, his wife, sold to Charles Numbers, for \$1, one half part of the lands and premises bequeathed by Elizabeth Numbers to Charles Numbers, property which was to have gone to Mark Lewis after Numbers' death. (K. C. Deed Book Z-2, pp. 65-66).

- 1830 25 March. Nehemiah Clark, Sheriff, to George Wools. The property of Charles Numbers and Mark Lewis had been ordered sold by the Supreme Court to pay the damages and charges in a suit brought against them by William Ireland, Joseph Ireland, Jr., Samuel Sturges, Charles Sturges, Susan Sturges, John Ruth, William Pope, and Benjamin Graham and Mary, his wife. The property, which included two parcels of land owned by Charles Numbers and seven parcels of land owned by Mark Lewis, was sold at public vendue on 29 December 1829 for \$522. The lots important for this study are Number 1, "one half part of the mansion brick dwelling house and other improvements containing 110 acres . . . situated in Duck Creek Hundred . . . adjoining John Durborow, the heirs of John Graham and others," owned by Numbers and sold for \$300 and Number 5, "a lot of cleared land . . . including one half of the mansion brick dwelling house adjoining Charles Numbers," owned by Lewis and sold for \$50. (K. C. Deed Book C-3, pp. 221-222).
- 1835 23 November. George Wools and Hester, his wife, sold the land which Wools had purchased from Nehemiah Clark, Sheriff, as the property of Charles Numbers and Mark Lewis, to John Baily for \$1000. (K. C. Deed Book Q-3, pp. 71-72).
- 1851 25 October. John W. Baily and Elizabeth, his wife, sold their farm, now in the tenure of Garrett Forhum, situated partly in Duck Creek Hundred and partly in Little Creek Hundred containing 191 acres to George W. Cummins and David J. Cummins for \$2700. (K. C. Deed Book C-4, pp. 69-70).
- 1857 2 October. George W. Cummins (as heir of David J. Cummins) and Eveline, his wife, sold a farm partly in Duck Creek Hundred and partly in Little Creek Hundred containing 191 acres to Elijah B. Green for \$8000. (K. C. Deed Book M-4, pp. 214-215).
- 1863 1 June. John Green and Nehemiah C. Downs, administrators of the estate of James F. Downs, deceased; Henry Downs; Elbert Downs and Sarah E., his wife; Joseph C. Downs and Elizabeth E., his wife; and Nehemiah Downs and Amanda, his wife, sold a farm partly in Duck Creek and partly in Little Creek Hundred containing 191 acres to David O. Downs for \$6550. The farm was sold at public vendue on 21 May 1863. This deed refers to a sale by Elijah B. Green to James F. Downs in K. C. Deed Book M-4, pp. 214-215, but that deed mentions no such sale; the correct reference has not been found. (K. C. Deed Book W-4, pp. 242-244).

- 1884 14 February. David O. Downs sold to Presley S. Downs, Anna Elizabeth Downs, Lydia F. Downs, and Florence E. Downs, his children, all of a farm in Kenton Hundred (formerly Duck Creek and Little Creek Hundreds) containing 191 acres for \$12,000. The grantees were to hold the land as tenants in common and not as joint tenants. (K. C. Deed Book P-6, pp. 22-23).
- 1890 9 January. Anna Elizabeth Downs, Lydia F. Downs, Florence E. Durand, and Victor Durand entered into a mortgage to Annie D. Holding. A \$5000 bond was given, conditioned on the repayment of \$2500. The mortgage was fully satisfied and paid on 25 April 1902. (K. C. Mortgage Book C-2, p. 147).
- 1891 10 March. Victor Durand and Florence E., his wife, to Anna Elizabeth Downs and Lydia F. Downs. In consideration of \$3000 and payment of their share of the \$2500 mortgage, the Durands sold all that undivided one-fourth part of a farm in Kenton Hundred containing 191 acres which was conveyed to Florence E. Downs, now the wife of Victor Durand, by David O. Downs. The property was to be held by A. E. Downs and L. F. Downs as tenants in common, not as joint tenants. (K. C. Deed Book H-7, pp. 223-225).
- 1919 31 May. Will of Lydia F. Downs proved. All of her estate and property were bequeathed to her sister, Anna Elizabeth Downs. (K. C. Will Book L-2, p. 169).
- 1925 22 December. For \$1 and subject to the grantee's payment of a proportionate share of the encumbrances on the property, Anna Elizabeth Downs sold to Douglass D. Durand an undivided three-eighths interest to a farm in Kenton Hundred containing 191 acres. (K. C. Deed Book Z-12, pp. 54-58).
- 1926 1 February. For \$1 and assumption of a proper share of the indebtedness of the farm, Anna Elizabeth Downs sold to Charles Brown Downs the grantor's undivided three-eighths interest in a farm in Kenton Hundred containing 191 acres. The grantor reserved the right to use the rooms in the mansion house which she was then using and occupying free of charge for the remainder of her life. (K. C. Deed Book Y-12, pp. 282-284).
- 1926 24 November. For the payment of \$2000 and assumption by the grantee of all the obligations and debts in connection with and against the described premises, Douglass D. Durand and Ruth, his wife, sold to Presley S. Downs all the undivided three-eighths interest of the grantors in a farm in Kenton Hundred containing 191 acres. (K. C. Deed Book B-13, pp. 417-420).

- 1926 18 December. Charles Brown Downs sold all his undivided three-eighths interest in a farm in Kenton Hundred containing 191 acres to Presley S. Downs for \$1 and other valuable considerations. (K. C. Deed Book C-13, p. 365).
- 1930 6 February. Will of Presley S. Downs proved. His entire estate, which included the 191 acre Aspendale Farm, was bequeathed to his wife, Elizabeth Brown Downs. (K. C. Will Book, R-2, p. 17).
- 1937 1 November. Will of Elizabeth Brown Downs proved. After making specific bequests, the remainder of her estate, including the Aspendale Farm, was bequeathed in equal one-fifth parts to Francis Shunk Downs, William Findley Downs, and Nelly Downs Smith. (K. C. Will Book X-2, pp. 15D-153).
- 1949 26 July. Francis Shunk Downs and Jane E., his wife; William Findley Downs and Minnie L., his wife; and Charles Brown Downs, Francis Shunk Downs, William Findley Downs, and Donald Van Lear Downs, trustees for Nelly Downs Smith, sold all the undivided three-fifths interest of the grantors to the farm known as Aspendale, containing 191 acres, to Charles Brown Downs and Donald Van Lear Downs for \$1 and other valuable considerations. The grantees were to hold the farm in equal parts as tenants in common. (K. C. Deed Book U-18, pp. 218-226).
- 1950 20 January. Charles Brown Downs sold to Donald Van Lear Downs all his undivided one-half interest in the farm known as Aspendale, containing 191 acres, for \$1 and other valuable considerations. (K. C. Deed Book T-18, pp. 461-463).

4. Original plan and construction:

The frame and brick sections of the house were constructed at different times, but it has not yet been conclusively determined which section predates the other. The boards in the frame portion are hand-hewn, while those in the brick portion are machine-cut. If the frame section pre-dates the brick section, it stood as a one-room frame house with an attic.

In the brick portion, the structure follows the Quaker plan recommended by William Penn in 1684. Penn called for an 18' x 30' house with a partition in the middle and another partition dividing one half into two smaller rooms. Except for the dimensions, which are considerably larger, that plan was followed here.

5. Alterations and additions: In the late nineteenth century, the owners added a veranda and a contemporary cornice on the south front. Inside, two partitions had been added in the great room. All of these additions were removed by the present owner, who copied the modillioned cornice on the north to replace the altered one on the south.

In the twentieth century a shed-roofed porch on the north side of the frame wing was enclosed to form a modern kitchen and a bathroom. One of the bedrooms has been altered to accommodate a small hallway and bathroom. The bedroom over the dining room has been connected to the upper floor of the main house by an opening on the stairway at a level three steps below; a bath and closet have been added to this bedroom.

6. Historical events and personages: Aspendale received its name from David Owen Downs, who acquired the property in 1863 and planted many trees.

Several legends which surround this house cannot be documented with the data currently available. One is that the original lead roof of the house was melted to provide bullets for the army during the Revolutionary War.

Another is that the house was built by Charles Numbers in 1771, a legend which probably had its origin in the inscription in the belt course of the south facade, "C-N 1771." A search in the deeds, wills, assessment lists, etc. for the area in the 1760s and 1770s reveals no evidence of a Charles Numbers. The Charles Numbers who owned the house in the early part of the nineteenth century was a minor at the death of his father, John Numbers, in 1775.

This farm has erroneously been located on part of the Duncaster Tract; it is a part of the seventeenth-century grant called Jones's Pasture.

Prepared by: Sally Schwartz
Historian
Delaware Division of Historical
and Cultural Affairs
1975

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: A good example of a modified Quaker plan and a notable example of eighteenth-century plantation architecture.
2. Condition of fabric: Good.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The brick portion of the house measures 35'-9" x 30'-4" and is two-and-a-half stories. The frame portion measures 20'-1" x 30'-4" and is one-and-a-half stories.
2. Foundation: Brick, common bond.
3. Walls: Flemish-bond red brick with two courses of molded brick capping the common bond water table, which is on the north and south facades only. A Flemish-bond belt course five bricks in width with the top and bottom course projecting is on the south and north facades at the second-floor line. Mortar joints have grapevine tooling. The end walls of the house are plastered.

There is clapboard, painted red, on the frame addition.

4. Structural system, framing: Brick load-bearing walls, including an interior brick wall that runs north-south through the center of the house. Large wood joists, numbered with Roman numerals, which formed an original flat roof between chimney breasts, are joined to rafters with wooden pegs. The later gable roof rafters sit on top of the flat roof joists, with struts at each rafter. Large brick fireplace supports are in the cellar and two steel lally columns have been added in the cellar to support the main cross beam under the parlor. The frame portion of the house has wood rafters, joists and studs.
5. Porches: There is a wood stoop with brick foundation and wood steps at the entrance on the north and south facades. Each stoop has a built-in wooden bench on each side. There is a small wood stoop, with brick foundation and wood steps, at the dining room entrance on the south facade. A screened and lattice porch is on the north facade; part of this has been converted to a modern kitchen and bathroom. There is a bulkhead on this porch to the cellar.
6. Chimneys: There are plastered twin chimneys coupled by a short wall on each end of the house, each with a lightning rod. On the west end of the frame addition is a chimney with a rain cap.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The main entrance is near the center of the brick structure on the south facade. An entrance directly opposite this is located on the north facade. Each of these entrances has double, screened louvered shutters, wood surround, stone sill, and a four-light transom window. The front and rear main doors are six-panel wood.

In the frame wing a door on the south facade has a pair of screened, wood louvers, wood sill and wood surround. The door is six vertical boards with a six-light glazed opening at the top. A wooden lattice screen door is on the north facade leading from the screened porch.

- b. Windows and shutters: Wooden single-hung windows on the ground floor have twelve-over-twelve-light sash with paneled shutters. On the upper floor are single-hung windows with eight-over-twelve-light sash, and operable wooden louvered shutters. On the center window at the upper floor of the south facade is a metal flagpole holder. Windows in the cellar are wood-pivoted, three-light sash with horizontal iron bars across. There is a wooden lintel above these windows.

In the frame addition, the windows have two-over-four-light and six-over-six-light single-hung sashes. In the half-story, the windows have two-over-two-light and six-over-six-light single-hung sash.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The main house has a gable roof with a standing seam metal covering that has been painted with asphalt paint. The frame addition has a gable roof over the front part with a shed roof on the rear, both covered with wood shingles. There is a skylight in the north slope of the gable roof on the frame addition.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The brick portion has a boxed wood cornice with scroll modillions and a cyma reversa at the brick. A built-in gutter is on the eaves. There is a simple wood, boxed cornice and eave on the frame addition with wood rakes. There is a metal gutter with downspouts on each eave.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. Basement: The cellar under the brick portion of the building is divided into two rooms by a brick wall near the center.
- b. First floor: The brick portion of the house is divided into three rooms. The parlor or great room runs from front to back along the east wall. An interior brick wall separates this room from the others. There is a small square room in the northwest corner and south of that the stairhall. In the frame wing, the dining room is on the south side, and the kitchen, bathroom and enclosed porch in the north.

- c. Second floor; The second floor of the brick portion has been divided into four rooms, with a bathroom in the southwest corner of the southeast bedroom. There is a bedroom and bathroom in the frame wing.
 - d. Attic; The attic of the brick portion is completely finished with a bedroom in the east half, a storage room, bath and stair hall.
2. Stairways; The main stair is open into the stair hall for six treads and winds up enclosed to the second floor. There are a closed string, simple turned balusters and molded wood handrail that runs from the newel to the wall. There is a simple wood handrail on the wall in the enclosed portion of the stairway.
- The stairway to the attic is similar, except without the handrail on the wall. There is a ladder from the attic room to the attic space above. The stairway to the cellar is winding and enclosed, with no handrail. There is a ladder from the dining room to the upper bedroom.
3. Flooring: The first, second, and attic floors are the original wide pine planks. The first floor has been waxed, while the second floor has never been waxed or painted. The cellar has a concrete floor in the west room, and a brick floor in the east room.
4. Wall and ceiling finish; The ceilings are all white-painted plaster. The walls are painted plaster with paneled wood on the fireplace walls. In the parlor, the paneling incorporates full-sized cupboards with butterfly shelves; in the stairhalls it incorporates the enclosed stairways; and in the study and two north bedrooms it incorporates closets. The style of the paneling varies from room to room, with shouldered architraves on the fireplace in the study and northeast bedroom. There are no mantels. There is a cornice in all the rooms, denticulated in the study and one bedroom. There is a chair rail in every room, and paneled wainscoting in the study and north bedroom. Refer to measured drawings for molding profiles.

The plastered walls are painted with a dull oil paint matching the original lime wash on the walls. The original and only coat of paint is still on the woodwork and paneling. The colors are as follows: in the parlor, the wood is sea gray, the plaster same; in the study, the wood is dark olive green and the plaster mauve; in the first-floor hall the wood is tobacco brown and the plaster light gray; in the south bedroom and second-floor hall the wood is gray, the plaster flesh pink; in the northwest bedroom the wood is gray, the plaster strawberry pink; in the northeast bedroom, the wood is gray, the plaster wisteria.

The dining room in the wood frame wing has no cornice, chair rail, or plastered ceiling. The ceiling has exposed beams. The walls are plaster.

5. Doorways and doors: All doors in the brick portion of the house are mortise and tenon wood panel with heavy wood surrounds. Doorways between the parlor and stair hall and upper-floor bedrooms have deep wood-paneled jambs. Doorways in the study and two bedrooms on second floor have plinth blocks and crossettes at the head. Doors in the frame portion of the house are simple vertical wood planks and simple wood surrounds. Doors in attic rooms are full louver panels.
6. Fireplaces: All fireplaces are plastered brick, with brick hearths and cast-iron firebacks. Most are flat-arched except the one in the parlor, which is elliptically arched. The fireplace in the study has curved sides. The fireplace in the attic room has an approximately 1' x 1' opening.
7. Hardware: The two main exterior doors have iron locks with small brass knobs. The locks on interior doors, first and second floors, north side of house, are the original brass box locks with small brass knobs.
8. Mechanical equipment: Central heating has been added to the house. There is an air shaft with a grill, part of an early heating system, in both stair halls.

There are no ceiling light fixtures and eighteenth-century lighting fixtures have been added to the parlor and halls. A large electric clock on the exterior west gable end of the brick house was added by the present owner.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The house faces south in a rural plantation setting. There are many large trees surrounding the house with cultivated land on three sides. There are brick terraces on the north and south sides of the house and a boxwood garden north of the house.
2. Outbuildings:
 - a. Tenant house: There is a one-and-a-half-story tenant house northeast of the main house just beyond the rear yard. It has clapboard siding painted red.
 - b. Guest house: The guest house is the former carriage house just northwest of the house. It has a large room with a small kitchen facility on the first floor, with brick floor. The second floor has a living area, kitchen, bathroom and a bedroom. The exterior is red clapboard.

- c. Numerous other outbuildings are on the site, all frame structures in good condition. There is a pigeon coop, peacock house, shop, shed, barn with silo and corn crib. Each building has a metal weathervane with different symbols. There is a cow on the barn, owl on the shed, fish on the shop, and fowl on the pigeon coop.

Prepared by: John P. White
Project Supervisor
Historic American Buildings Survey
July 1975

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Primary and unpublished sources:

Deed Books: Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Kent County Court House, Dover, Delaware; Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware.

Mortgage Books: Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Kent County Court House, Dover, Delaware.

Will Books: Office of the Register of Wills, Kent County Court House, Dover, Delaware.

Orphans Court Records: Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware; Office of the Register in Chancery, Kent County Court House, Dover, Delaware.

Assessment Books and Lists: Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware.

B. Secondary and published sources:

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey in cooperation with the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs, State of Delaware. Under the direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS, the project was completed during the summer of 1975 at the Historic American Buildings Survey Field Office, Dover, Delaware, by John P. White (Assistant Professor, Texas Tech University), Project Supervisor; James Stewart (University of Delaware) and Sally Schwartz (Harvard University), Project Historians; Charles B. Tonetti (Syracuse University), Architect; and Student Assistant Architects, Scott Barnard (University of Pennsylvania), Frederick K. Read (University of Notre Dame), and Mark T. Wellen (Texas Tech University). The written data were edited by Alison K. Hoagland, Historian in the HABS office in January 1983.

ADDENDUM TO:
ASPENDALE
Route 300 (Downs Chapel)
Keton Vicinity
Kent County
Delaware

HABS No. DE-143

HABS
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1-KENT.V,
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XEROGRAPHIC COPIES OF COLOR TRANSPARENCIES

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C., 20013